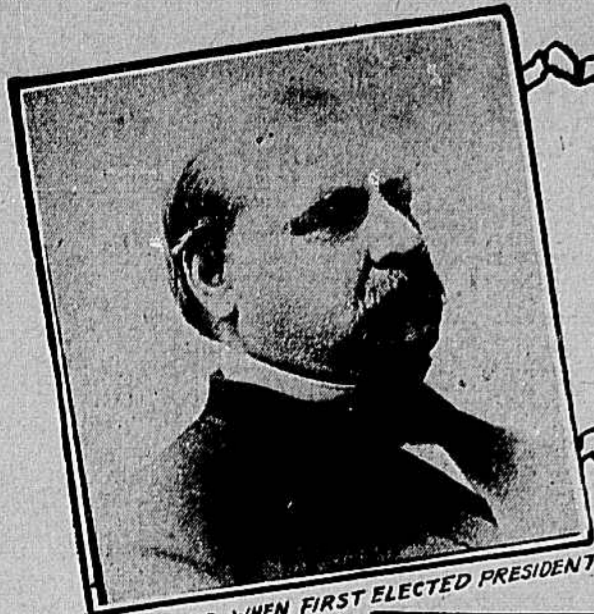


# Life and Work of Grover Cleveland, Twice President



GROVER CLEVELAND WHEN FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT



MRS. CLEVELAND AT TIME OF MARRIAGE IN WHITE HOUSE



EX. PRES. T. CLEVELAND - FROM LAST PHOTO TAKEN



MRS. CLEVELAND AS SHE APPEARS TODAY

## RESOLUTE IN AIM HE DID HIS DUTY AND STOOD FIRM

Dominated by Strong and Self-Reliant Integrity He Did Not Heed Public Clamor.

Times-Dispatch Bureau.  
Mansey Building.  
Washington, D. C., June 24.

Grover Cleveland divided public sentiment more sharply than any President who has ever sat in the White House. Many of the men who fought under the Stars and Bars recognized that there was much of good in Abraham Lincoln, but Republicans and anti-Cleveland Democrats could not see that there was ought to redeem the character of Grover Cleveland when he closed his second term as President. It is too early by many years to write a biography of Mr. Cleveland. Public sentiment became so clearly focused upon him that years must elapse and leading actors in scenes attending his public career must have passed away before entire justice can be done to his memory and character. Grover Cleveland divides with Andrew Jackson the distinguished honor of having three times received the greatest number of votes for the office of President of the United States. Mr. Cleveland had the unique honor of having been three times the candidate and twice elected President of the United States.

**Popular and Unpopular.**  
No party candidate ever created greater enthusiasm than Mr. Cleveland excited when he was nominated to the presidency in 1884. No President had made more or bitter enemies than he when he retired from office finally on the 4th of March, 1897. His first term was a success, and there was little opposition to his re-nomination in 1892. It was during his second term, when hard times came, when, in the redemption of party pledges, legislation was undertaken which excited a storm of opposition within and without the Republican party. Much of the opposition to Mr. Cleveland has passed in later years. Many of those who fought him most bitterly now realize his Jacksonian strength of character, his moral integrity and his stern devotion to principles, which characteristics explained that which his enemies had regarded as self-assertive stubbornness.

**Got Most Votes, but Beaten.**  
Mr. Cleveland's position as the first Democratic President in a long period gave him opportunity to show to the world the stuff of which he was made. He was overwhelmed with applications for offices, and, necessarily, he made many enemies. He was surrounded by seekers after the same place. The party was pledged to a reduction of tariff rates, and immediately on his accession to the presidency, Mr. Cleveland attempted to reduce the pledge, which had been made to the people. His first message to Congress outlined with great clearness the Democratic position on the subject of tariff reduction, and this position is, theoretically, at least, the position of every Democrat to-day. He wrote the message of opposition to the tariff, but he was not a party man, who had not come to know that Grover Cleveland could not be dissuaded from doing anything which he was convinced was the right thing.

The campaign of 1888 was fought out on this laid down in Mr. Cleveland's tariff message. The Republicans, adhering to the policy of high protective tariff, nominated Benjamin Harrison to oppose Mr. Cleveland, who was renominated by the Democrats. The campaign was exciting and bitter. Mr. Harrison was elected, receiving 233 electoral votes to 175 for Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. Cleveland received 5,538,233 of the popular vote, while Mr. Harrison received only 5,412,312 votes.

But the administration of President Harrison did not give the satisfaction to the country which the advocates of a protective tariff had predicted. Mr. Harrison was one of the ablest men who have ever occupied the presidential office, but he was not a party man. He was not a party man, who had not come to know that Grover Cleveland could not be dissuaded from doing anything which he was convinced was the right thing.

**Course Excited Opposition.**  
Mr. Cleveland's course during his second term excited the most violent opposition of a majority of his party. The Harrison administration left the national treasury in a most depleted condition and the plates for a issue of bonds were actually ordered, but were not used upon the insistence of the cabinet, which was not upon the incoming Democratic administration the issue of a bond issue. The

reserve in the treasury went down to \$44,000,000, and several bond issues were necessary in order to restore the integrity of the gold reserve, which was constantly raided with greenbacks. The Sherman silver-purchasing law was repealed through the influence of Mr. Cleveland, and after a fight which left the Democratic party in a hopelessly divided condition. The Wilson tariff bill, originally framed along lines advocated by Mr. Cleveland, but almost completely changed in the Senate, through a combination of Republican and Democratic Senators who favored protective schedules in many cases, became a law during Mr. Cleveland's second term, although he would not sign it, preferring to permit it to become law without the signature of his approval.

Mr. Cleveland was criticized for not carrying out a strong foreign policy, and in some instances there did appear to be a weakness in the State Department and indifference to the interests of American citizens in foreign lands, which was in strong contrast to his vigorous course in domestic matters. But his attitude towards England, when the latter threatened an invasion of Venezuela as a result of a dispute over the boundary between the Central American republic and British Guiana, gave the note to all succeeding Presidents in dealing with matters in which the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine was threatened, and that case will continue a precedent while the power of the United States remains unimpaired.

Mr. Cleveland told Great Britain plainly that an insistence upon her proposed course to invade Venezuela would be regarded as an act of war on the United States, and Congress backed up his position so strongly that war seemed actually imminent. Great Britain receded as gracefully as possible, and a commission of arbitration settled the dispute.

**Made Workmen Angry.**  
In 1894, the same year in which the Wilson tariff bill became a law, the great railroad strikes tied up the transportation business of the country. The strikers in Chicago interfered with the running of trains carrying the mails, and Mr. Cleveland promptly sent Federal troops to the scene and restored order. This was the final blow to his popularity among workmen. Many of them came afterwards to acknowledge that his course indicated a rare degree of moral courage and disregard of public opinion, and that a principle was believed to be involved.

The panic of 1893, one of the severest the country had ever known, struck the country soon after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. His administration was believed by a great many of the people to be responsible for the hard times, and "Cleveland and hard times" became the rallying cry of the opponents of his administration. Republican members of Congress and stump speakers harped upon the stringency as the result of Democratic rule, and they have kept up the claim that a Democratic administration produces hard times, although the argument has been rather weakened by the occurrence of a panic during the present administration.

The opposition to Mr. Cleveland's policies which caused manifested by so many Democrats caused the nomination of Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Cleveland nor his administration took any part in the campaign. It has always been understood that Mr. Cleveland preferred to see Mr. McKinley elected over Mr. Bryan, although the support of the administration was given to the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

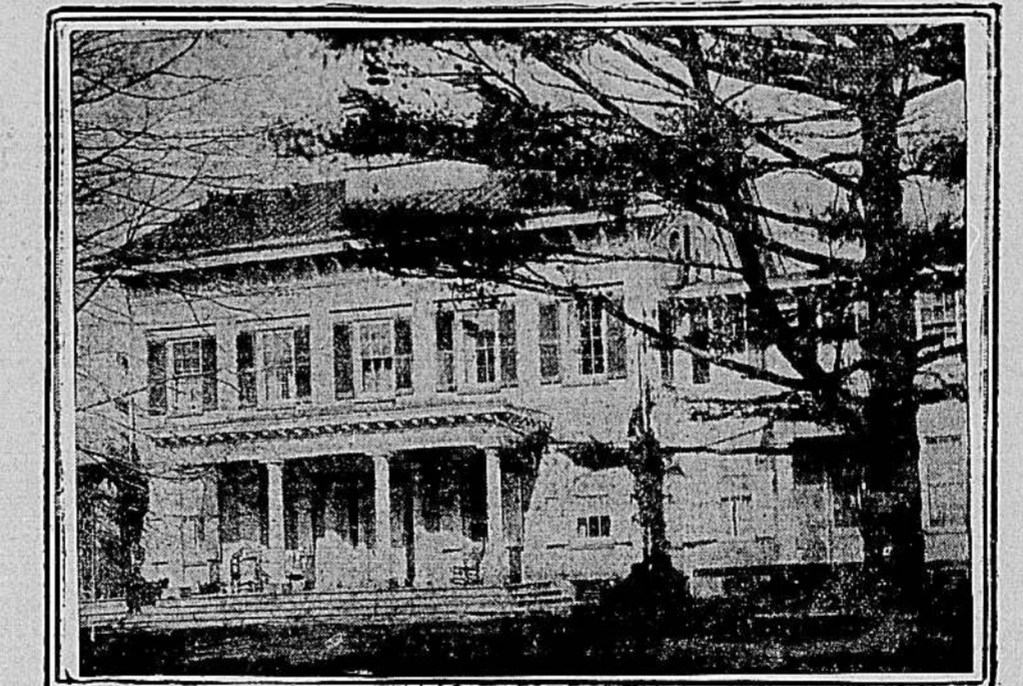
**Honored by Princeton.**  
When Mr. Cleveland retired from the presidency, March 4, 1897, he went to Princeton to reside. He had conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. by Princeton, the university at which he had given the majority of his lectures at the university occasionally, and became the favorite of the students and faculty. Mr. Cleveland was chosen a trustee of the reorganized Equitable Life Assurance Society, and occupied that position at the time of his death.

In 1885, Mr. Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his former law partner, married in the White House. Of this union there were born Ruth, Esther, Francis, Grover, Marian and Richard. Folsom, Ruth died several years ago.

**Serious, but a Sportsman.**  
Mr. Cleveland was always a serious man. Occasionally he would relax, and then his intimate friends would reveal to them a character which attracted by its quick sympathy and readiness to respond to the lighter things of life. He rarely told a story. He was devoted to fishing and duck shooting, but it is not of record that he contributed greatly to the enjoyment of an outing by his ability as a raconteur. He was genial and jovial on his outings, an ideal sportsman and a companion which made him the art piscatorial and the duck marshes.



ETHEL - FRANCIS GROVER - MRS. CLEVELAND - MARION - RICHARD - MR. CLEVELAND.



THE CLEVELAND HOME AT PRINCETON.

## NOTABLE CAREER OF GROVER CLEVELAND AS MAYOR, GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT

When the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the little town of Caldwell, N. J., in 1837, bestowed upon one of his babies the name of the Rev. Stephen Grover, a predecessor in the same pulpit, he probably entertained not the remotest dream that the boy would grow up to discard his first name and become known in the world history as Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, and for the remainder of his life "the most distinguished private citizen in the world."

The Rev. Stephen F. Cleveland and his wife, who was Ann Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, had a large family of children. Three years after Grover was born the family migrated as preachers' families are wont to do. Parson Cleveland became pastor at Fayetteville, N. Y., and later at Clinton, N. Y. The father died when Grover was in his sixteenth year. The family home was then and until the widow Cleveland died in 1882 at Holland Patent, N. Y.

**Taught the Blind.**  
Grover Cleveland attended academies at Fayetteville and Clinton. He had an early ambition to go through Princeton College, but lacked the funds. He became clerk and later assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City.

Fanny Crosby, the celebrated blind hymn writer, was a teacher in the same school. She and Grover became warm friends. In her reminiscences Mrs. Crosby writes:

"He seemed a very gentle but intensely ambitious boy. Among other very pleasant characteristics which I noticed in him was a disposition to help others whenever possible. Knowing that it was a great favor to me to have my poems copied neatly and legibly, he offered to perform that service for me, and I, several times, availed myself of his aid."

One day the principal of the school upbraided the blind woman for using the clerk's time in that way. Grover told Miss Crosby that she had a perfect right to employ him in that capacity, inasmuch as her poems were used in the school and also helped to make the institution better known. He advised her to give the principal some "plain prose" the next time he should reproach her. When the official remonstrated a second time, Miss Crosby stood for her rights and won the battle.

**Attorney, Sheriff, Mayor.**  
When Cleveland was about eighteen years old, he paid a visit to an uncle living in Buffalo. The uncle induced the boy to remain and help him in compiling the "American Herd Book." Grover assisted in several editions of this work, studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His first official position was that of Assistant District Attorney, which he held for three years, during the Civil War. Two of his brothers were in the army. Grover was willing to support his mother and sisters. His salary was small. When he was drafted to military service, he hired a substitute and remained at work. Later, he was a candidate for the district attorneyship, but was defeated. When he settled down to law practice, in 1870 he was induced to run for Sheriff and was elected, serving for three years.

After another interval of private citizenship, assiduously devoted to his profession, this bachelor lawyer of forty-four years was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo on the Democratic ticket in 1881. He had become known as a careful, hard-working, but not brilliant lawyer. He had no pretensions to business. Though the Republican State ticket carried Buffalo by more than 1,000 votes, Cleveland was elected Mayor by a majority of 3,530. Early in his term he became known as "the veto Mayor." He had no special extravagant appropriations bills and saved his city at least \$1,000,000.

The State of New York soon heard much of this veto Mayor. He had been in office less than a year when the Democrats nominated him for Governor. New York had not elected a Democratic Governor since before the Civil War. The Republicans nominated Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Cabinet. Mr. Folger was regarded as a particularly strong candidate, yet Cleveland was elected Governor by a plurality of 123,854 over Folger and a clear majority of 151,722 over all the candidates. Just after he voted on election day he wrote to his brother-in-law, the Rev. William Cleveland, as follows:

"If mother were alive, I should be writing to her, and I feel as if it were a time for me to write to some one who will believe what I write. I will tell you first of all others the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the people and myself, in which the obligation on my side is

to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests and my employers. I shall have no idea of re-election or of any high political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I serve one term as the people's Governor. Do you know that if mother were alive I should feel much safer. I have always brought that her prayers had much to do with my successes. I shall expect you to help me in that way."

Grover Cleveland was precisely like Mayor Cleveland. He was a business Governor. It was said of him that he ran the State as if he were running a railroad, mastering the details of the business so that he could run it well. The same writer declares that the not only preached economy, but he made the State officials practice it. He vetoed bills until the legislators were wild with rage, about forced through civil service reform. Called to Presidency.

Grover Cleveland was cordially dis-

liked by the politicians in his party. But his reputation among the people as a plain, practicable, businesslike executive had grown so wide that in the summer of 1884, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, there was an insistent call for him to accept that high political preferment, which in the letter to his brother he had declared was not in his head. The great mass of the Democracy throughout the country believed that Cleveland was honest, and that nothing could turn him aside from a course which he believed to be right. He was nominated for President at the Chicago Convention of 1884, his Republican opponent being James G. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland received a small plurality of the popular vote and an electoral majority of 37. For the first time since 1860 the Democratic party had carried the presidential election. A man, who, two years before, was unknown beyond his own city and county, a painstaking, "old bachelor," had entered the lists and swept to defeat "the Plumed Knight" of twenty years, national renown.

Accompanied by his brother and sister, Grover Cleveland slipped quietly into Washington, March 4, 1885, and on the 4th was inaugurated as President of the United States, succeeding Chester A. Arthur. Twenty-eight years had passed since a Democrat had taken the oath of office as President. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, President's younger sister, was mistress of the White House, and therefore "first lady of the land" during the first fifteen months of the administration. During this period rumors as to a White House bride flew fast and thick, the President having sent elaborate bouquets to Miss Frances Folsom on the occasion of the young woman's graduation from Wells College, Tarrytown, N. Y., the daughter of a former law partner of Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo. After her graduation she traveled in Europe. On June 2, 1885, she was married to a young American, she was married to the President in the White House.

Unusual obstacles beset the presidential journey of Cleveland from the moment of his inauguration. Shut out from executive favor for practically a generation, the Democratic party sought to adhere to a policy opposed to removal from office of competent officials except as they were removed by their own officers. The President's removal of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, John C. Carlisle, became famous. In the light of history it must be admitted that "offensive partisanship" in Federal offices were exceedingly numerous in those days. Republican postmasters were slaughtered by wholesale.

**Return Confederate Flags.**  
In a storeroom connected with the War Department were many crates of battle-flags captured from Southern armies. At the suggestion of the Adjutant-General, Mr. Cleveland ordered that the flags be returned to the States from whose regiments they had been captured. Certain Grand Army posts became so indignant that they passed resolutions strongly censuring the President, with insinuations against him in private cases wherein he believed the applicant was not entitled to a pension. He had become known as "the veto President," as he had been the veto Mayor and the veto Governor. So harsh was the clamor evoked by the battle-flag order that the President issued a frank statement resending it, explaining that he had acted without looking up the legal aspect of the case, and that in his opinion any direction as to the final disposition of the cap-

## ON HIS 70TH BIRTH DAY

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**Tariff for Revenue Only.**

President Cleveland, in his message

to Congress in December, 1887, enun-

ciated his celebrated proposition of

a tariff for revenue only, and the

message was the subject of much

discussion in the winter before

the inauguration of the President.

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